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1011 E	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
100 g 2006 iii	10/709,331	TAN, QIN CHAO			
Ma 1 9 Man Office Action Summary .	Examiner	Art Unit			
*	Thanh Lam	2834			
Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with th	e correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS late, cause the application to become ABANDO	e timely filed days will be considered timely. rom the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	·—				
closed in accordance with the practice under	r Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application	ı. ·				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr	rawn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	9				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	l/or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and according a specificant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct of the specific part of the specific	ccepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. ection is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). sobjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ents have been received. Ents have been received in Application of the contract of the contra	cation No eived in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summ				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 	Paper No(s)/Ma 8) 5) Notice of Inform	al Patent Application (PTO-152)			
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🔲 Other:				



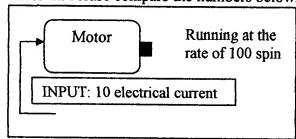
Regarding to Office action summary, I have several questions. From what the summary, I was unclear about the patent procedures. This invention actually was modifying of Michael Faraday's invention" the electromagnet". The only difference was that the invention was included inside of the vacuum. This invention is just my thought and idea, so I don't think I would require to shows any specific details on the structural process.

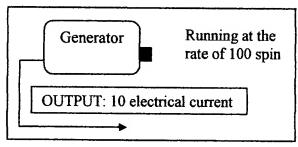
Although in my specification have hadn't clearly stated and fully described the invention. However, the invention idea wasn't yet proved. Yet I have written an essay on the invention itself. I'm still unsure about the patent prosecution procedure. So I want help or more details on where to fit this passage below into the content of the specification.

Electromagnetic induction by electricity

Many believed that all appliances that require electric power to function would only waste electricity. In other words, it still uses electricity even when it rarely used and saved. But is this thought fully correct? Are there any exceptions?

Proceed this experiment by preparing two congruent electromagnets (one for Motor and the other for the generator) and take one to test it out. If the case was that the input is 10 electrical current and the rate at which the motor run is 100, then connect the two electromagnets (Motor/Generator) and also input 10, it would spin at a rate about 50. Then place them in a vacuum. If the rate of the generator is above 100, then this project is successful. Please compare the numbers below.





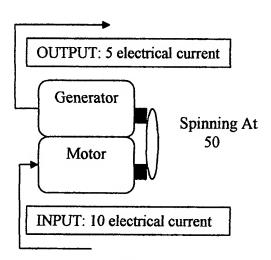
- 1) Motor -> input 10 electrical current -> spins at 100
- 2) Motor/generator -> input 10 electrical current -> spins at 50 -> output 5 electrical current (lose 5)
- 3) Motor/generator -> input 10 electrical current-> spins at 150 -> output 15 electrical current (gain 5) (In Vacuum)

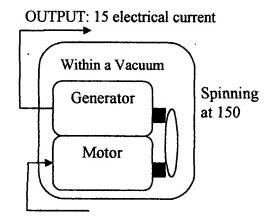
According the example above, in order to gains more electrical current output, the spinning rates of Vacuum model (3) must be greater than it previous performance (1). The weigh of the motor's rotors is an important concept that directly affects the spinning rates.

Motor in expose air	Motor/Generator in Vacuum		
50 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 200	2x 50 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	-33 %	
100 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 100	2x 100 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+50 %	
200 lb rotor > Input 10 > Spin 50	2x 200 lb rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+200 %	
420 ton rotor > Input 10 > Spin 0	2x 420 ton rotors > Input 10 > Spin 150	+??? %	

* All these values, not actual value, are shown as an example to compare. The spin rates of the vacuum would have only slight amount changes because it don't have much of an affect, so we keep the rate values constant.

Base on the chart above, the heavier weights tend to spin less cause of the large amount of friction produced and the gravity attraction. But in a vacuum, that is a different case. Because the Motor / generator is in a vacuum, it does not matter the weight of a substance, the weight is still zero. Therefore friction is reduced. With less friction in a vacuum, the spinning rate will only slight changed. From this chart, using the Motor / generator that is in a vacuum (3) we can overcome the previous models (1). I believe that the motor and generator with the lack of both weight (gravity) and air resistance can run more efficiently and gain more electrical current instead of losing (more profitable). As the result, this project could be successful.





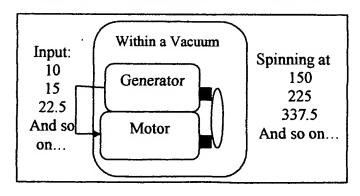
INPUT: 10 electrical current

(Lose 50% electrical current) (Gain 50% electrical current) The more input (1200 GWH), the better the outcome is (becomes 1800 GWH).

Now, continuing the experiment by cut the input of 10 electrical current and link to its own produced 15 electrical current. (Shown on the diagram on the bottom right) For example:

Input: 15→ Spinning at 225→ Output 22.5→ Input: 22.5→ Spinning at 337.5→ Output: 33.75

This would lead to a cycle of endless supplies of electricity. This way the electric current will continuously increase to infinity amount electricity produced.



Now that because of this idea, we can use this idea to established cars, planes, ships, machines and etc. From this idea we can also substitute other energy resources like Gasoline, Gas, Oil, Coal and other substances of power.

All of this above is my theory and has not been proven.

* Ps. I need help put the patent together in place. Please reply back....